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2019 □ 6 □

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The center of American automobile innovation has in the past decade moved 2,000 miles away. It has __26__ from Detroit to Silicon Valley, where self-driving vehicles are coming to life.

In a __27__ to take production back to Detroit, Michigan lawmakers have introduced __28__ that could make their state the best place in the country, if not the world, to develop self-driving vehicles and put them on the road.

"Michigan's __29__ in auto research and development is under attack from several states and countries which desire to __30__ our leadership in transportation. We can't let that happen," says Senator Mike Kowall, the lead __31__ of four bills recently introduced.

If all four bills pass as written, they would __32__ a substantial update of Michigan's 2013 law that allowed the testing of self-driving vehicles in limited conditions. Manufacturers would have nearly total freedom to test their self-driving technology on public roads. They would be allowed to send groups of self-driving cars on cross-state road trips, and even set up on-demand __33__ of self-driving cars, like the one General Motors and Lyft are building.

Lawmakers in Michigan clearly want to make the state ready for the commercial application of self-driving technology. In __34__, California, home of Silicon Valley, recently proposed far more __35__ rules that would require human drivers be ready to take the wheel, and ban commercial use of self-driving technology.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| A) bid | F) knots | K) restrictive |
| B) contrast | G) legislation | L) reward |
| C) deputy | H) migrated | M) significant |
| D) dominance | I) replace | N) sponsor |
| E) fleets | J) represent | O) transmitted |

□□□

Just because they can't sing opera or ride a bicycle doesn't mean that animals don't have culture. There's no better example of this than killer

whales. As one of the most __26__ predators(捕食者), killer whales may not fit the __27__ of a cultured creature. However, these beasts of the sea do display a vast range of highly __28__ behaviors that appear to be driving their genetic development.

The word "culture" comes from the Latin "colere," which __29__ means "to cultivate." In other words, it refers to anything that is __30__ or learnt, rather than instinctive or natural. Among human populations, culture not only affects the way we live, but also writes itself into our genes, affecting who we are. For instance, having spent many generations hunting the fat marine mammals of the Arctic, the Eskimos of Greenland have developed certain genetic __31__ that help them digest and utilize this fat-rich diet, thereby allowing them to __32__ in their cold climate.

Like humans, killer whales have colonized a range of different __33__ across the globe, occupying every ocean basin on the planet with an empire that __34__ from pole to pole. As such, different populations of killer whales have had to learn different hunting techniques in order to gain the upper hand over their local prey(猎物). This, in turn, has a major effect on their diet, leading scientists to __35__ that the ability to learn population-specific hunting methods could be driving the animals, genetic development.

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|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) acquired | F) extends | K) refined |
| B) adaptations | G) habitats | L) revolves |
| C) brutal | H) humble | M) speculate |
| D) deliberately | I) image | N) structure |
| E) expressed | J) literally | O) thrive |

□□□

Ships are often sunk in order to create underwater reefs(礁石) perfect for scuba diving(潜水) and preserving marine __26__. Turkish authorities have just sunk something a little different than a ship, and it wouldn't normally ever touch water, an Airbus A300. The hollowed-out A300 was __27__ of everything potentially harmful to the environment and sunk off the Aegean coast today. Not only will the sunken plane __28__ the perfect skeleton for artificial reef growth, but authorities hope this new underwater attraction will bring tourists to the area.

The plane __29__ a total length of 54 meters, where experienced scuba divers will __30__ be able to venture through the cabin and around the plane's __31__. Aydin Municipality bought the plane from a private company for just under US \$100,000, but they hope to see a return on that __32__ through the tourism industry. Tourism throughout Turkey is expected to fall this year as the country has been the __33__ of several deadly terrorist attacks. As far as

sunken planes go, this Airbus A300 is the largest __34__ sunk aircraft ever.

Taking a trip underwater and __35__ the inside of a sunken A300 would be quite an adventure, and that is exactly what Turkish authorities are hoping this attraction will make people think. Drawing in adventure seekers and experienced divers, this new artificial Airbus reef will be a scuba diver's paradise(□□).

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|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| A) create | F) exterior | K) revealing |
| B) depressed | G) habitats | L) stretches |
| C) eventually | H) innovate | M) stripped |
| D) experiences | I) intentionally | N) territory |
| E) exploring | J) investment | O) victim |

2019 □ 12 □

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When travelling overseas, do you buy water in plastic bottles or take your chances with tap water? Imagine you are wandering about on a Thai island or __26__ the ruins of Angkor. It's hot so you grab a bottle of water from a local vendor. It's the safe thing to do, right? The bottle is __27__, and the label says "pure water". But maybe what's inside is not so __28__. Would you still be drinking it if you knew that more than 90 percent of all bottled water sold around the world __29__ microplastics?

That's the conclusion of a recently __30__ study, which analysed 259 bottles from 11 brands sold in nine countries, __31__ an average of 325 plastic particles per litre of water. These microplastics included a __32__ commonly known as PET and widely used in the manufacture of clothing and food and __33__ containers. The study was conducted at the State University of New York on behalf of Orb Media, a journalism organisation. About a million bottles are bought every minute, not only by thirsty tourists but also by many of the 2.1 billion worldwide who live with unsafe drinking water.

Confronted with this __34__, several bottled-water manufacturers including Nestle and Coca-Cola undertook their own studies using the same methodology. These studies showed that their water did contain microplastics, but far less than the Orb study suggested. Regardless, the World Health Organisation has launched a review into the __35__ health risks of drinking water from plastic bottles.

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|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) adequate | F) instant | K) released |
| B) admiring | G) liquid | L) revealing |
| C) contains | H) modified | M) sealed |
| D) defending | I) natural | N) solves |
| E) evidence | J) potential | O) substance |

□□□

Millions of people travel by plane every single day. If you're planning on being one of them soon, you might not be looking forward to the __26__

feeling air travel often leaves you with. Besides the airport crowds and stress, travelling at a high altitude has real effects on the body. Although the pressure of the cabin is __27__ to prevent altitude sickness, you could still __28__ sleepiness or a headache. The lower oxygen pressure found in an aircraft cabin is __29__ to that at 6,000-8,000 feet of altitude. A drop in oxygen pressure can cause headaches in certain __30__. To help prevent headaches, drink plenty of water, and avoid alcohol and coffee.

Airplane food might not really be as tasteless as you __31__ thought. The air you breathe in a plane dries out your mouth and nose, which can affect your sense of taste. Perception of sweet and salty foods dropped by almost 30 percent in a simulation of air travel. However, you can make your taste buds active again by drinking water. A dry mouth may __32__ taste sensitivity, but taste is restored by drinking fluids.

Although in-flight infections __33__ in dry environments like airplanes, your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low because of the air __34__ used. Unless you're sitting next to someone who is coughing or sneezing, you shouldn't worry too much about getting sick. However, bacteria have been shown to live on cabin surfaces, so wash your hands __35__.

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|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) adjusted | F) frequently | K) reduce |
| B) channels | G) individuals | L) renovated |
| C) equivalent | H) originally | M) smooth |
| D) experience | I) particular | N) thrive |
| E) filters | J) primarily | O) unpleasant |

□□□

Finally, some good news about airplane travel. If you are on a plane with a sick passenger, you are unlikely to get sick. That is the __26__ of a new study that looked at how respiratory(□□□) viruses __27__ on airplanes. Researchers found that only people who were seated in the same row as a passenger with the flu, for example - or one row in front of or behind that individual - had a high risk of catching the illness. All other passengers had only a very __28__ chance of getting sick, according to the findings. Media reports have not necessarily presented __29__ information about the risk of getting infected on an airplane in the past. Therefore, these new findings should help airplane passengers to feel less __30__ to catching respiratory infections while traveling by air.

Prior to the new study, little was known about the risks of getting __31__ infected by common respiratory viruses, such as the flu or common cold, on an airplane, the researchers said. So, to __32__ the risks of infection, the study team flew on 10 different __33__ in the U.S. during the flu season. The

researchers found that passengers sitting within two seats on __34__ side of a person infected with the flu, as well as those sitting one row in front of or behind this individual, had about an 80 percent chance of getting sick. But other passengers were __35__ safe from infection. They had a less than 3 percent chance of catching the flu.

A) accurate
B) conclusion
C) directly
D) either
E) evaluate

F) explorations
G) flights
H) largely
I) nearby
J) respond

K) slim
L) spread
M) summit
N) vividly
O) vulnerable

2020 □ 6 □

2020 □ 7 □ (□ 2020 □ 6 □ □□□)

"Science and everyday life cannot and should not be separated." Those were the words uttered by pioneering British scientist Rosalind Franklin, who firmly believed that the pursuit of science should be __26__ to all.

As a woman working in the first half of the 20th century, Franklin's contributions to some of the greatest scientific discoveries of our time including the structure of DNA were sadly __27__ in her lifetime.

More than 60 years after Franklin's death, we are __28__ living in a different world, where women play an important part in every echelon(□□) of our society not least in science, innovation, higher education and research. UK universities are world leaders when it comes to advancing and __29__ gender equality.

In the past decade, we have seen a __30__ increase in England in the number of women accepted on to full-time undergraduate degrees in science, technology, engineering and maths (Stem subjects). And in the last academic year, women __31__ for more than half of all Stem postgraduates at UK universities.

Data shows us the __32__ to success gets harder for women to climb the further up they go. Although women make up the majority of undergraduates in our universities, just under half of academic staff are female. At __33__ levels, only a quarter of professors are women, and black women make up less than 2% of all female academic staff.

There are also stark differences in pay across grades. The gender pay gap based on median salaries across the sector in 2016-2017 was 13.7%, __34__ there is still some way to go to ensure women are rising through the ranks to higher grade positions and being paid __35__.

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. accessible | F. effective | K. promoting |
| B. accounted | G. ladder | L. senior |
| C. adaptation | H. misread | M. submission |
| D. appropriately | I. nomination | N. suggesting |
| E. considerable | J. overlooked | O. thankfully |

2020 年 9 月 10 日 (第 6 套模拟题)

There're three main types of financial stress people encounter. The first type is apparent in people being stressed about the __26__ ups and downs of investment markets actually not so much the ups, but __27__ the downs. These people are usually unable or unprepared to endure the long haul.

The next common type of financial stress is that caused by debt. In a __28__ percentage of cases of debt-induced financial stress, credit cards and loans will be a central element. Often there'll be a car loan and perhaps a mortgage, but credit cards often seem to be the gateway to debt-related financial difficulties for many.

The third type of stress and __29__ the least known is inherited financial stress, which is the most destructive. It is experienced by those who have grown up in households where their parents regularly __30__ and fought about money. Money therefore becomes a stressful topic, and so the thought of sitting down and planning is an unattractive __31__.

Those suffering inherited financial anxiety __32__ to follow one of two patterns. Either they put their head in the sand: they would __33__ examining their financial statements, budgeting, and discussing financial matters with those closest to them. Alternatively, they would go to the other __34__, and micro-analyze everything, to the point of complete __35__. They're convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one.

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|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. appearance | F. extreme | K. proposition |
| B. argued | G. inaction | L. rebelled |
| C. avoid | H. incredibly | M. statement |
| D. considerable | I. normal | N. tend |
| E. definitely | J. possibly | O. traditional |

2020 年 9 月 10 日 (第 6 套模拟题)

It can be seen from the cheapest budget airlines to the world's largest carriers: Airlines across the globe __26__ various shades of blue in their cabin seats, and it is no __27__. There does appear to be some psychology behind it. Blue is __28__ with the positive qualities of trust, efficiency, quietness, coolness, reflection and calm.

Nigel Goode is a leading aviation designer who works at a company which has been delivering aircraft interiors for airlines for 30 years. "Our job as designers is to reinforce the airline's brand and make it more __29__," he says. "But our primary concern is to deliver an interior that __30__ comfort to create

a pleasant environment."

"It's all about making the traveling experience less __31__ and blue is said to induce a feeling of calm. While some of the budget airlines might use brighter, bolder shades, most others go with softened tones. The __32__ aim is to create a home-like relaxing feel, so airlines tend to use soft colors that feel domestic, __33__ and earthy for that reason."

It's also a trend that emerged decades ago and has __34__ stuck. "Blue became the color of choice because it's a conservative, agreeable, corporate shade that __35__ being trustworthy and safe. That's why you see it used in all of the older airlines like British Airways," Nigel Goode added.

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|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. associated | F. imitate | K. principal |
| B. coincidence | G. indication | L. recognizable |
| C. determined | H. integrate | M. simply |
| D. drastically | I. maximizes | N. stressful |
| E. enormous | J. natural | O. symbolizes |

2020 □ 12 □

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Trust is fundamental to life. If you can't trust anything, life becomes intolerable. You can't have relationships without trust, let alone good ones.

In the workplace, too, trust is __26__. An organization without trust will be full of fear and __27__. If you work for a boss who doesn't trust their employees to do things right, you'll have a __28__ time. They'll be checking up on you all the time, correcting "mistakes" and __29__ reminding you to do this or that. Colleagues who don't trust one another will need to spend more time __30__ their backs than doing any useful work.

Organizations are always trying to cut costs. Think of all the additional tasks caused by lack of trust. Audit(□□) departments only exist because of it. Companies keep large volumes of __31__ because they don't trust their suppliers, their contractors or their customers. Probably more than half of all administrative work is only there because of an ever-existing sense that "you can't trust anyone these days." If even a small part of such valueless work could be __32__, the savings would run into millions of dollars.

All this is extra work we __33__ onto ourselves because we don't trust people - the checking, following through, doing things ourselves because we don't believe others will do them __34__ - or at all. If we took all that away, how much extra time would we suddenly find in our life? How much of our work __35__ would disappear?

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|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) constantly | F) load | K) removed |
| B) credible | G) miserable | L) stacks |
| C) essential | H) pressure | M) suspicion |
| D) exploring | I) properly | N) tracked |
| E) gather | J) records | O) watching |

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When my son completes a task, I can't help but praise him. It's only natural to give praise where praise is due, right? But is there such a thing as too much praise?

According to psychologist Katherine Phillip, children don't benefit from __26__ praise as much as we'd like to think. "Parents often praise, believing they are building their child's self-confidence. However, over-praising can have a __27__ effect," says Phillip. "When we use the same praise __28__, it may become empty and no longer valued by the child. It can also become an expectation that anything they do must be __29__ with praise. This may lead to the child avoiding taking risks due to fear of __30__ their parents."

Does this mean we should do away with all the praise? Phillip says no. "The key to healthy praise is to focus on the process rather than the __31__. It is the recognition of a child's attempt, or the process in which they achieved something, that is essential," she says. "Parents should encourage their child to take the risks needed to learn and grow."

So how do we break the __32__ of praise we're all so accustomed to? Phillip says it's important to __33__ between "person praise" and "process praise". "Person praise is __34__ saying how great someone is. It's a form of personal approval. Process praise is acknowledgement of the efforts the person has just __35__. Children who receive person praise are more likely to feel shame after losing," says Phillip.

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|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) choose | F) experienced | K) repeatedly |
| B) constant | G) negative | L) rewarded |
| C) disappointing | H) outcome | M) separately |
| D) distinguish | I) pattern | N) simply |
| E) exhausting | J) plural | O) undertaken |

□□□

The things people make, and the way they make them determine how cities grow and decline, and influence how empires rise and fall. So, any disruption to the world's factories __26__. And that disruption is surely coming. Factories are being digitised, filled with new sensors and new computers to make them quicker, more __27__, and more efficient.

Robots are breaking free from the cages that surround them, learning new skills and new ways of working. And 3D printers have long __28__ a world where you can make anything, anywhere, from a computerised design. That vision is __29__ closer to reality. These forces will lead to cleaner factories, producing better goods at lower prices, personalised to our individual needs and desires. Humans will be __30__ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs that have long been a __31__ of factory life.

Greater efficiency __32__ means fewer people can do the same work. Yet factory bosses in many developed countries are worried about a lack of skilled human workers - and see __33__ and robots as a solution. But economist

Helena Leurent says this period of rapid change in manufacturing is a __34__ opportunity to make the world a better place. "Manufacturing is the one system where you have got the biggest source of innovation, the biggest source of economic growth, and the biggest source of great jobs in the past. You can see it changing. That's an opportunity to __35__ that system differently, and if we can, it will have tremendous significance."

A) automation

B) concerns

C) enormously

D) fantastic

E) fascinated

F) feature

G) flexible

H) inevitably

I) interaction

J) leaning

K) matters

L) moving

M) promised

N) shape

O) spared

2021 □ 6 □

□□□

Most animals seek shade when temperatures in the Sahara Desert soar to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. But for the Saharan silver ant, __26__ from their underground nests into the sun's brutal rays to __27__ for food, this is the perfect time to seek lunch. In 2015 these ants were joined in the desert by scientists from two Belgian universities, who spent a month in the __28__ heat tracking the ants and digging out their nests. The goal was simple, to discover how the __29__ adapted to the kind of heat that can __30__ melt the bottom of shoes.

Back in Belgium, the scientists looked at the ants under an electronic microscope and found that their __31__, triangular hair reflects light like a prism(□□), giving them a metallic reflection and protecting them from the sun's awful heat. When Ph.D. student Quentin Willot __32__ the hair from an ant with a __33__ knife and put it under a heat lamp, its temperature jumped.

The ants' method of staying cool is __34__ among animals. Could this reflective type of hair protect people? Willot says companies are interested in __35__ these ants' method of heat protection for human use, including everything from helping to protect the lives of firefighters to keeping homes cool in summer.

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|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) adapting | F) hunt | K) species |
| B) consciously | G) literally | L) specimens |
| C) crawling | H) moderate | M) thick |
| D) crowded | I) remote | N) tiny |
| E) extreme | J) removed | O) unique |

□□□

Social isolation poses more health risks than obesity or smoking 15 cigarettes a day, according to research published by Brigham Young University. The __26__ is that loneliness is a huge, if silent, risk factor.

Loneliness affects physical health in two ways. First, it produces stress hormones that can lead to many health problems. Second, people who live

alone are less likely to go to the doctor __27__, to exercise or to eat a healthy diet.

Public health experts in many countries are __28__ how to address widespread loneliness in our society. Last year Britain even appointed a minister for loneliness. "Loneliness __29__ almost every one of us at some point," its minister for loneliness Baroness Barran said. "It can lead to very serious health __30__ for individuals who become isolated and disconnected."

Barran started a "Let's Talk Loneliness" campaign that __31__ difficult conversations across Britain. He is now supporting "__32__ benches," which are public seating areas where people are encouraged to go and chat with one another. The minister is also __33__ to stop public transportation from being cut in ways that leave people isolated.

More than one-fifth of adults in both the United States and Britain said in a 2018 __34__ that they often or always feel lonely. More than half of American adults are unmarried, and researchers have found that even among those who are married, 30% of relationships are __35__ strained. A quarter of Americans now live alone, and as the song says, one is the loneliest number.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| A) abruptly | F) friendly | K) severely |
| B) appointments | G) hindered | L) sparked |
| C) consequences | H) idiom | M) splitting |
| D) debating | I) implication | N) survey |
| E) dimensions | J) pushing | O) touches |

□□□

Nowadays you can't buy anything without then being asked to provide a rating of a company's performance on a five-star scale.

I've been asked to rate my "store __26__" on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay. Even the most __27__ activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel from Australia Post, are followed by texts or emails with surveys asking, "How did we do?"

Online purchases are __28__ followed up by a customer satisfaction survey. Companies are so __29__ for a hit of stars that if you delete the survey the company sends you another one.

We're __30__ to rate our apps when we've barely had a chance to use them. One online course provider I use asks you what you think of the course after you've only completed __31__ 2 per cent of it. Economist Jason Murphy says that companies use customer satisfaction ratings because a __32__ display of star feedback has become the nuclear power sources of the modern economy.

However, you can't help but __33__ if these companies are basing their

business on fabrications(□□□□□). I __34__ that with online surveys I just click the __35__ that's closest to my mouse cursor(□□) to get the damn thing off my screen. Often the star rating I give has far more to do with the kind of day I'm having than the purchase I just made.

A) announce

F) fascinated

K) shining

B) commonplace

G) option

L) showering

C) confess

H) prompted

M) variety

D) desperate

I) roughly

N) voyage

E) experience

J) routinely

O) wonder

2021 □ 12 □

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The sheets are damp with sweat. You're cold, but your heart is racing as if a killer just chased you down a dark street. It was just a nightmare, you tell yourself, there's nothing to be afraid of. But you're still filled with __26__.

Given how unsettling and haunting nightmares can be, is there a way for dreamers to __27__, or even turn off, these bad dreams as they happen?

Research is __28__, but some studies suggest that people who can master lucid dreaming - that is, the ability to be __29__ that a nightmare is happening and possibly even control it without waking up - may hold the __30__.

Nightmares are part of the human experience, especially for kids. Doctors __31__ don't consider occasional nightmares a problem. They can just be symptoms of a sleep disorder that can __32__ from an unpleasant experience, stress, or certain drugs.

To treat the disorder, there are a number of medicines and therapies that are backed by __33__ research, according to the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, which analyzed the available research on the treatment of nightmare disorder in a recent __34__ published in the Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine.

However, nightmares are complicated, and researchers are still struggling to understand them, said Dr. Rachel Salas, an expert on sleep disorders and an associate professor at Johns Hopkins Medicine in Baltimore. What we do know is that people __35__ to have different kinds of nightmares at different points during the sleep cycle.

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|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| A. amount | F. drastically | K. review |
| B. answer | G. fear | L. rigorous |
| C. avoid | H. limited | M. tend |
| D. aware | I. mechanical | N. timidity |
| E. depart | J. result | O. typically |

□□□

Many people believe that passion and commitment are the foundations of

strong romantic relationships. But a relationship is made of two __26__ individuals. And the personality traits(□□) these individuals __27__ or lack can often make a relationship more - or less - likely to __28__. Recent research has found that one trait in particular - humility(□□) - is an important indicator of successful relationships.

Humility can sometimes be __29__ with a lack of confidence. But researchers have come to realize that being humble generally indicates the __30__ of deeply admirable personal qualities. Being humble means you have the ability to accurately __31__ your deficiencies without denying your skills and strengths. For example, you might recognize that you are intelligent, but realize that you are not a __32__. Thus, humility leads to an honest view of one's own advantages and shortcomings. Humble people do not ignore, avoid, or try to deny their limits or deficiencies. They can __33__ mistakes, see value in things that are far from perfect and identify areas for improvement.

Perhaps it is not __34__, then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships. One study found that people tend to rate this quality __35__ in their spouse. The study also found that someone who is humble is more likely to initiate a romantic relationship, perhaps because they are less likely to see themselves as "too good" for someone else. Thus, a humble partner might be your ideal partner.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. acknowledge | F. genius | K. puzzled |
| B. assess | G. highly | L. status |
| C. confused | H. permanent | M. surprising |
| D. endure | I. possess | N. thoroughly |
| E. extremely | J. presence | O. unique |

□□□

It is commonly believed that the great English dramatist and poet William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon on April 23, 1564. But it is impossible to know the __26__ day on which he was born. Church records show he was baptized(□□□) on April 26, and three days was a customary amount of time to wait before baptizing a newly born baby. Shakespeare's date of death is __27__ known, however: it was April 23, 1616. He was 52 and had retired to Stratford three years before.

Although few plays have been performed or analyzed as extensively as the 38 plays Shakespeare wrote, there are few surviving details about his life. This __28__ of biographical information is due primarily to his social __29__; he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader.

Shakespeare __30__ attended the grammar school in Stratford, where he would have studied Latin and read __31__ literature. He did not go to

university and at age 18 married Anne Hathaway, who was eight years his __32__. They had four children, including the twins, Hamnet and Judith. Nothing is known of the period between the birth of the twins and Shakespeare's __33__ as a dramatist in London in the early 1590s.

In a million words written over 20 years, he __34__ the full range of human emotions and conflicts with a __35__ that remains sharp today. As his great contemporary, the poet and dramatist Ben Jonson said, "He was not of an age, but for all time."

A. captured

F. generated

K. quality

B. classical

G. particular

L. scarcity

C. conclusively

H. position

M. senior

D. emergence

I. precision

N. separated

E. exact

J. probably

O. systematically



2019 年 6 月

□□□ 26-30 HAGDI 31-35 NJEBK

□□□ 26-30 GMALC 31-35 FJOIE

□□□ 26-30 CIKJA 31-35 BOGFM

2019 年 12 月

□□□ 26-30 BMICK 31-35 LOGEJ

□□□ 26-30 OADCG 31-35 HKNEF

□□□ 26-30 BLKAO 31-35 CEGDH

2020 年 6 月

□□□ 26-30 AJOKE 31-35 BGLND

□□□ 26-30 IEDJB 31-35 KNCFG

□□□ 26-30 HBALI 31-35 NKJMO

2020 年 12 月

□□□ 26-30 CMGAO 31-35 JKFIH

□□□ 26-30 BGKLC 31-35 HIDNO

□□□ 26-30 KGMLO 31-35 FHADN

2021 年 6 月

□□□ 26-30 CFEKG 31-35 MJNOA

□□□ 26-30 IBDOC 31-35 LFJNK

□□□ 26-30 EBJDH 31-35 IKOCG

2021 年 12 月

□□□ 26-30 GCHDB 31-35 OJLKM

□□□ 26-30 OIDCJ 31-35 BFAMG

□□□ 26-30 ECLHJ 31-35 BMDAI